

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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HOXHA VISITS GJIROKASTER DISTRICT, TALKS WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS

LD161054Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 16 (ATA)--Comrade Enver Hoxha, leader of our party and people, arrived for a visit in the district of Gjirokastra, yesterday. Comrade Enver Hoxha was welcomed by the first secretary of the district party committee Ali Manaj, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council Resul Zari and other leading cadres of the party and state power in the district.

During this visit Comrade Enver Hoxha is accompanied by Nexhmije Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

On his way to Gjirokastra, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, stopped in the city of Fieri, where he had a meeting with leading cadres of the party, state power and mass organisations of the district. He was interested in the development of various sectors of the economy and culture in the district as well as the work done for the realisation of the seasonal tasks. The first secretary of the district party committee Naunka Bozo and other cadres informed Comrade Enver Hoxha of the efforts and the struggle being made by the communists and the working masses of that district to carry into life the decisions of the 7th congress and the recent plenums of the Central Committee of the party. In the talk Comrade Enver Hoxha had with those present, he raised a number of important actual problems and gave very valuable instructions and advices, which open new vistas for the further improvement of the work of the party.

Comrade Enver Hoxha spoke about the tasks laid down by the 4th plenum of the Central Committee of the party as well as about the great possibilities which exist in our country for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the economic plans of the state in all the sectors. This is not merely a desire, he pointed out, but a reality. He brought as an example the sector of agriculture, where many advanced teams and cooperatives have achieved very good results taking higher yields than many other countries in the world, known for an advanced intensive agriculture. Comrade Enver Hoxha said that the backing, spreading embracement and implementation with a high feeling of responsibility of this valuable experience of our revolutionary people constitutes one of the most important factors for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plans in all the indexes. Other factors which influence in the attainment of set targets are also the well [as received] and scientific organisation of work, the exercise of the constant control and the implementation of the tasks, the proletarian discipline and above all, our man, moulded with the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our party.

Comrade Enver Hoxha spoke also about the role of the cadres and the all-round work that the party must do for the further raising of the ideological-political and technical-professional level of the cadres. He pointed out that our cadres are closely linked with the working masses. They tirelessly work for the fulfilment of the tasks and gain more and more experience with every passing day.

Speaking of some problems of the culture of our people, of their history and progressive traditions, of the psychology of our people, because such a thing will serve the party and our cadres to better run the affairs and make a more differentiated work.

Hundreds of inhabitants of Fieri--workers, men and women, young men and young women, militarymen, school pupils, etc.--as soon as they learned of the arrival of Comrade Enver Hoxha in their city, filled the main square and ardently greeted the beloved leader of the party and people, cheering with fiery enthusiasm for the glorious Party of Labour.

On his way to Gjirokaster, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania stopped also at the city of Tepelema, where he was welcomed by the first secretary of the party committee of the Tepelema District Nazis Pasho, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council Hasan Musta and other cadres. Comrade Enver Hoxha had a talk with them.

TURKEY AGREES TO RETURN REMAINS OF ALBANIAN PATRIOT

AU161515Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Text] In response to the care and concern of our government, the Government of the Republic of Turkey has expressed readiness and has given permission for the remains of Abdyl Frasheri, patriot, great fighter and leader of the Prizren League, to be transferred to the fatherland. A delegation led by Xhoxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, has left for Istanbul to pay due respects and receive the remains of the distinguished patriot of the Albanian renaissance.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES DECISION ON COTTON PRODUCTION

AU142133 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 14 March carries a 14-minute announcer-read AWP Central Committee decision on measures to fulfill and overfulfill the cotton production and stockpiling plan.

The decision reviews the cotton-growing situation and states that the plan has not been fulfilled. It blames the Ministry of Agriculture, the district party and government organs and the agricultural units for their poor performance affecting plan fulfillment.

The decision refers to the resources available to meet the cotton production plan, cites good examples set by some agricultural units and labor teams, notes the growing need for cotton fabrics and adds: "Under the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the economic-financial crisis of these countries," the effort to fulfill the cotton production plan according to the seventh party congress directives assumes even greater political, economic and strategic importance.

The decision then calls for effective efforts and measures to meet the economy's cotton needs completely from domestic production. The decision instructs the Ministry of Agriculture and its subordinate organs, party organs and organizations, state and economic organs and cotton growers to take all the necessary measures to make a radical turn in 1978 and thus fulfill and overfulfill the cotton production plan, reporting ways and means to achieve this goal.

In conclusion, the announcer states that the Council of Ministers and the party Central Committee Secretariat are authorized to insure the implementation of this decision.

TODOROV ATTENDS PERNIK CONFERENCE

AU161945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, today attended the 10th accountability-election conference of the Pernik Okrug BCP organization. "Todorov's speech was heard with keen interest. After conveying greetings to the 580 delegates to this conference, he positively assessed the work of the okrug party organization and pointed out the most important tasks and the reserves on which their accomplishment depends. In conclusion, he expressed a belief that the Pernik Okrug will become a powerful base of Bulgaria's heavy industry."

Boris Manov was reelected first secretary of the Pernik Okrug party committee.

DEPUTY PREMIER TSOLOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 16 MAR

AU162057Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned home from Moscow tonight. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, by ministers and other officials.

USSR-BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

USSR Delegation Arrives in Sofia

AU161339Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship, a Soviet delegation led by Konstantin Petrovich Chernyayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology at the USSR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Organization of USSR-Bulgarian Friendship, has arrived in Sofia. The delegation is here on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Celebration Speeches Noted

AU162240Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] A celebration devoted to the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Bulgarian-Soviet friendship cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was held at the Georgi Dimitrov Museum in Sofia today. Boris Khristov, former Bulgarian trade representative to Moscow, and Konstantin Chernyayev, leader of the Soviet delegation visiting Bulgaria on this anniversary, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology at the Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, delivered speeches.

PALESTINIAN PROBLEM CAUSE OF PRESENT MIDEAST CRISIS

AUL61941Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[Ivan Donev article: "On Both Sides of the Border"]

[Text] The present crisis in the Middle East is caused by Israel's refusal to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, to liquidate the settlements and airports built on these territories and to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and their own state. The most important of these three problems is the third one, namely, the Palestinian problem. U.S. imperialism and world Zionism are attempting to sidetrack this problem somehow, and "solve" it to the detriment of the Arab people of Palestine. Their main target is now the PLO armed forces, concentrated at the present mainly in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the United States is promising Arab leaders that they will be insured important roles in the Arab world and Africa and that Israel will make concessions if they will assist in defeating the PLO armed forces and place them under their control, Mahmud Labadi, a PLO spokesman and chief editor of the newspaper FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH said in a conversation with us.

They promised all this to As-Sadat, Mahmud Labadi declared. They demanded that he sever relations with the USSR. The United States is not interested in a few settlements in Sinai or the Golan Heights. They are interested in the Middle East's oil, which means that they need peace in this region for about 20-25 years, until it is exhausted or replaced as a basic fuel. The Americans would not haggle for Sinai, the Golan Heights or the West Bank, but Israel claims them, and the United States has to heed the demands of Israel and Zionism. The United States is afraid that Israel, with its influence in the oil monopolies and the Zionist lobby, will undermine U.S. positions in the area. The Palestinians are a serious obstacle for the United States, Israel and As-Sadat in the Middle East. They have already chosen the way in which to deal with the Palestinians and it is not the establishment of a Palestinian state or repatriation of expelled Palestinians but their resettlement elsewhere in the world. However, in order to achieve this, they have to deal with the armed forces of the PLO. Therefore, Israel and Lebanon's rightist forces are now undertaking new actions against the Palestinians and their armed forces in southern Lebanon and Beirut. Thus, they are attempting to achieve yet another goal, namely, to crush the forces of Lebanon's leftists.

As-Sadat, Labadi continues, said that 99 percent of the cards, on which the solution of the Middle East problem depends, are in the hands of the Americans. According to As-Sadat this means that there is no place for the USSR in the Middle East. What have been the results? The United States did not fulfill its promises to the Arab leaders; As-Sadat did not receive Sinai back, despite the fact that he went to Jerusalem; and his "initiative" led to a dead end.

The thoughts of Labadi are shared by other Palestinian leaders. Life confirms everyday the old and tested truth of the Arab people: Everything achieved by the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism and the struggle for their national liberation has been achieved with the assistance of the USSR and its allied socialist states. There is no just and long-lasting solution of Middle East problems without the USSR.

The USSR has always supported by all means the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and all Arab peoples, declared Khalid Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian parliament, when I visited him in Damascus. However, let me talk only about the relations between the PLO and the USSR. I have participated in all talks related to establishing and strengthening these relations. The USSR has been rendering full support to our struggle, especially in recent years. This support is manifested in international forums, at the United Nations and in all areas and directions. The USSR is a great power and a world power.

The Palestinians are a small people. Still they have never noticed even the slightest attempt on the part of the USSR to interfere in their internal affairs. The coordination of the relations between the USSR and the Palestinians is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The USSR has never attempted to plant its agents among the Palestinians or to use the Palestinians as its agents. I say this because As-Sadat has repeatedly accused us of being Soviet agents. This is a lie and a slander. Before going to Jerusalem, As-Sadat used to meet with us--the Palestinians--every two weeks, and he knows very well that we are not Soviet agents. Neither are we communists. We respect our friends and the USSR is our friend. It has always defended us by maintaining that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East without total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the recognition of Palestinian rights.

On 21 January, Fahum continues, As-Sadat spoke in the Egyptian parliament and attacked the USSR, the Palestinians and the Syrians. He complained that the USSR does not send weapons to him. However, As-Sadat said in his speech that "he has a responsibility for events in the whole of Africa" and therefore he needed arms. Of course, the USSR will not send weapons to such an army, which struggles against the liberation movements in the "whole of Africa." It is no secret that the USSR helps Syria, because Syria is a country which assists the liberation movements. The USSR has always helped us--the Palestinians--because we too are a liberation movement, struggling against Zionism and imperialism.

Fahum's words represent another basic truth, which is deeply rooted in the hearts of the Arab peoples: The USSR is now the only hope of the Palestinian Arabs. Now that the noise surrounding As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem is over, and the failure of his "initiative" obvious, it is again apparent that there is only one way toward a just and lasting solution to Middle Eastern problems. This road has repeatedly been indicated by the USSR, while supporting the Arab liberation movements. It is actively supported by all progressive forces in the world. There can be no lasting peace in the Middle East without a full withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and without recognizing the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and their own state.

Egypt's correct road was clearly indicated in an AL-AHRAM [as published] leader of the Egyptian national liberation party. "We think, reads the editorial, that it is time to reconsider all premises and principles of our foreign policy. We must stop all negotiations with Israel and remove all differences between us and the Arab countries which are against separate deals, so that Arab unity is restored. These premises and principles must be reconsidered in light of our patriotic interests and our present policy toward the USSR. We must appear in Africa as mediators and not in the role of a policeman: we must reconstruct our internal policy so that it will lead toward mobilizing the people's forces for constructing a healthy society, capable of withstanding all trials."

I have said that I would not like to mention names of those with whom I talked in Egypt. Still, I cannot resist the temptation and will mention one--Muhsin Muhammad, chief editor of AL-JUMHURIYAH. For him, there is no evil which is not the fault of the USSR. When, for instance, there are no locally produced shoes in the market, Muhsin Muhammad writes that the USSR is responsible because it buys all shoes so that there will be none for the Egyptians. When the market is flooded with shoes and there are no customers to buy them, something which hinders production, Muhsin Muhammad writes that this is the fault of the USSR, since it refuses to buy shoes in order to create difficulties for the local economy. Now that the country is in a dead end because of As-Sadat's "initiative", and in general because of his policy, I asked Muhsin Muhammad how in his opinion, Egypt could get out of this protracted state of difficulty, he mumbled: "We will find a solution...our friends will help us...."

Who exactly?

He remained silent and then added in the same tone: "Who, why the socialist countries, the USSR...."

He forgot that the Americans control 99 percent of the situation which he repeatedly mentions. He simply dropped them from the list. I mention this to show that even for people like Muhsin Muhammad the salvation now is in support from the USSR.

In conclusion, I would like to point out another event of my stay in Cairo, which is always in my mind. I was traveling back to the airport; the streets were full of cars; it was around 11 o'clock. This is the time of the "fat cats"--when deals are being made. We stopped not because of a traffic light but because of a traffic jam. Suddenly, as a ghost walking between the cars, there was a young, thin woman, still almost a child, dressed in rags and holding a half-naked even leaner and more feeble child. She begged alms. Forced by need, she was oblivious of the danger of the cars starting again and endangering herself and her child. I was appalled not by the case itself. I have seen many similar cases in the city. In fact, there are millions like this in the land of "opened doors." I was appalled by the apparent misfortune of the mother and her despair. This is also one of the country's sharpest problems. It is the problem of economic development, unemployment and begging. Life daily confirms yet another truth: the nations of this region can develop their economy, utilize their own natural resources and save themselves from poverty, and unemployment only with the fraternal and selfless assistance of the USSR and its allied socialist countries. Finally, the problem of the consequences of the Israeli aggression is only one of the problems, the problem of the future and of economic and social development being the other. It is by no means a lesser problem. In the final analysis, the problem in question is the problem of the future and the roads toward this future. It is on the both sides of this border that the basic struggle between the two worlds and two classes in the Middle East is taking place.

TRUD INTERVIEWS CSCE DELEGATION DEPUTY LEADER

AU161831Y Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 14 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Nikola Malinov's interview with Asen Neykov, deputy leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Belgrade CSCE meeting]

[Text] Question: Comrade Neykov, what, in your opinion, is the main characteristic of the Belgrade meeting?

Answer: In my opinion, the basic element of the meeting's final act is the consolidation of the important tenets for further developing the process of detente in Europe. Simultaneously, the meeting rejected most emphatically the attempts of some delegations to revise the Helsinki conference final act and to overtly or indirectly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Despite the fact that a number of important questions were left out of the final act, it still aims at the future and toward new prospects, and this is its essence.

Question: More concretely, what are the meeting's positive results?

Answer: First of all, the representatives of the participating countries unanimously underlined the significance which they attribute to detente, and the exceptional role of the Helsinki conference in developing this process.

They stressed the determination of their governments to further implement unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally all tenets of Helsinki's final act, taking into account their comprehensive scope and interdependence.

A really profound exchange of opinions on implementing Helsinki's final act took place in Belgrade, something which allows for its further expansion and improved implementation, provided there is good will.

One must also stress the significance of Belgrade's concrete decisions, namely, that of setting the date of the next meeting--in Madrid in 1980--was well as scheduling the following meetings of experts: a meeting on preparing generally accepted peaceful means of solving disputes, in Montreux; a meeting on preparing a scientific forum, in Bonn; and a meeting on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean area, in La Valetta.

Question: What major tendencies could you notice at the meeting?

Answer: Two basic approaches were obvious in Belgrade. The socialist countries strived to direct the debates toward the main questions of security and cooperation--those of supplementing political detente with a military one, decreasing the danger of a nuclear war, limiting the military confrontation in Europe, expanding economic cooperation through removing discrimination in foreign trade, expanding cultural exchange, including organizing a year of cultural cooperation in Europe, convening interstate conferences on questions of environment, energy, transportation and so forth.

On the other hand, NATO countries, and especially the U.S. delegation, strived to direct attention toward measures which actually meant a revision of Helsinki's final act and to turn the meeting into an arena of psychological war and ideological clashes. By avoiding discussing the basic problems of European security and cooperation, these delegations strived to limit the meeting to discussing mainly human rights and the political goals artificially fanned by this question.

Question: Now, after the meeting, some organs of bourgeoisie propaganda are diligently developing the thesis that the meeting has not achieved its goals. What is your reaction?

Answer: I would say that not the Belgrade meeting, but they, the inspirers of this propaganda, did not reach their goals in Belgrade, namely, to force a revision of the Helsinki cause and to interfere in socialist countries' internal affairs. The main thing was to implement the Helsinki conference final act--in its entirety and on the basis of its principles, especially the principle of respecting sovereignty and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs. The goal of the NATO countries was to deflect the meeting from these basic principles. Despite this, the Belgrade meeting, as the first meeting of this kind after the adoption of the Helsinki final act, achieved its goals and will play a positive role in further developing the process of detente in Europe and expanding cooperation among nations.

PETUR VUTOV ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AUL62108Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At a session of the disarmament committee in Geneva, the Bulgarian representative, Dr Petur Vutov, spoke in connection with the draft convention on banning the production, storing, and introduction of armaments and the use of neutron weapons which was submitted to the conference by the Soviet Union and seven other socialist countries, including Bulgaria. He called for a constructive approach to the new initiative by the socialist countries, emphasizing that this initiative was destined to fill a threatening gap in the sphere of the disarmament talks.

BULGARIAN-MEXICAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON TRADE DISCUSSED

AUL62207Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, yesterday received Jose Juan de Olloqui, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, who is visiting our country in connection with establishing a Bulgarian-Mexican joint committee on trade and economic cooperation.

Opportunities for signing bilateral agreements on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as possibilities for cooperation in the field of agriculture were discussed.

The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade, as well as by Juan Manuel Ramirez Gomez, Mexico's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

AIRLINER CRASHES 16 MAR KILLING ALL ON BOARD

AUL61908Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 16 (BTA)--On March 16 at about 1400 hrs local time [1600 GMT] a TU-134 airliner of the Bulgarian Balkan Civil Aviation Company with 66 passengers and a crew of 7 on board, on its regular flight on the Sofia-Warsaw line crashed in the area of the county of Vratsa. The passengers and the crew were killed. A governmental commission has been appointed to look into the causes of the crash.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN LABOR MINISTER RECEIVED--Kiril Zarev, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the State Planning Committee, today received Hungarian minister of labor Ferenc Trethon. During the friendly and cordial talks, views were exchanged on expanding cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of labor planning and organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU]

REPORTAGE ON 11TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Changes in Secretariat

LD162049Y Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 16, CETEKA--The 11th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee debated today a report of the Presidium on the results of the implementation of the 15th Communist Party Congress conclusions and further tasks in this respect and adopted a resolution.

The Central Committee approved the report, the budget of the Czechoslovak Communist Party for 1978 and submitted cadre proposals, the resolution says inter alia.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee stressed that the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the 11th session of the Central Committee and concerning a further successful fulfillment of the program of the 15th Communist Party congress in the forthcoming years will require much efforts of the whole party, of all working people in Czechoslovakia. It expressed the conviction that all party bodies and organizations and all communists will make every effort to achieve the aims laid down for a further successful construction of an advanced socialist society.

The resolution was approved unanimously.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee co-opted as its member Josef Haman and elected him secretary and member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat. Cestmir Lovetinsky was relieved of his function of member of the Secretariat and was charged with a new responsible post.

Resolution Passed

LD162135Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Resolution passed by the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on 16 March]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee at its 11th session held on 15 and 16 March assessed the results of the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Party congress and discussed future action in their realization. The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the results of the implementation of the 15th party congress conclusions and future action in their realization submitted by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee, as a directive for the work of the party organs and organizations and of communists in state and economic bodies and social organizations in the further fulfillment of the line of the congress.
2. The report on activities of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee for the period from the ninth session of the party Central Committee in December 1977.
3. The budget of the CPCZ for the year 1978.
4. The cadre proposals submitted.

The CPCZ Central Committee takes cognizance of:

1. The political-organizational preparation of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, approved by the Presidium of the party Central Committee.

2. The review of activities of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ from the 15th party congress until the end of 1977.

3. The informative report on the course and results of the annual members' meetings of primary organizations of the party and party conferences in enterprises and localities.

The CPCZ Central Committee stressed that the implementation of the conclusions passed by the 11th session of the party Central Committee concerning the further successful fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress in future years will necessitate great efforts by the entire party and all working people of our homeland. It expressed the conviction that all party organs and organizations, communists in the federal government and national governments, in central departments and institutions, economic bodies at all levels, in national committees, the National Front, the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union and other social organizations, in firm unity with all working people, will make every effort to achieve the aims laid down for the further successful construction of a developed socialist society and for the happy life of the people of our homeland.

The CPCZ Central Committee expects that, in this spirit, regional and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava and district committees of the party will insure the preparations and course of party conferences, the course of action of its bodies and all primary organizations in the implementation of the conclusions adopted.

Leaders Address Session

LD161620Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] The 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today with a discussion on the report on the Presidium of the party's Central Committee on the results of implementing the conclusions of the 15th congress and future action in their application. The morning session was opened and chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Expanding the fuel and energy base and investment construction in the North Bohemian Region was the essence of the speech by Jaroslav Hajn, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the North Bohemian Regional Party Committee.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, discussed the tasks of the trade unions in carrying out the party's economic and social policy. He stressed the need to raise the standard of management and organizational work of all sectors responsible for the promotion of work initiative. He devoted attention to production meetings which were a significant form of the participation of the working people in management.

Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, dealt with the dynamism of the development of agriculture and the food industry, the implementation of maximum economy in crop and livestock production as well as the application of the latest scientific findings in agriculture.

"Questions of education were the theme of the speech by Comrade Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that education and teaching must continue to be developed according to the principles of socialist pedagogy and fully insure the development of the personality of a young person, in harmony with the needs of our socialist society.

"The deliberations in the afternoon were chaired by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

"The speech by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee and Federal Assembly deputy, was on external economic relations questions of international economic cooperation, specialization and coordination of production and the work of the CEMA."

Husak Addresses Session

LD162100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] In his concluding speech at the CPCZ Central Committee session Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed the exceptional importance of the current session of the Central Committee which reviewed the results of 2 years of work of our party and the whole of society since the 15th congress and gave concrete shape to the activities in the coming period. In this connection he appraised the businesslike and concrete tone of the discussion which brought many new approaches and ideas. Its pronounced characteristic was the unanimity of the Central Committee in assessing the questions discussed, as well as full support for the conclusions contained in the report of the Presidium.

Comrade Gustav Husak recalled that the results attained have to be assessed with maximum objectivity as in the past. It is necessary to avoid overrating the successes attained. It would be equally wrong to see only shortcomings. We could state with full justification that in the overall balance-sheet of the past 2 years there was a predominance of positive results of which our party and all the working people can be rightly proud. These results have been verified in practice and confirmed the correctness of the program of the 15th congress.

The most important thing now is to work with even greater energy and intensity so that in the next 3 years the targets of this program are translated into reality even more successfully. The high demands and responsible work which characterized the current session will now have to be transposed into the party and our entire society. In this a responsible task falls to the impending regional and district party conferences. We expect them to elaborate the conclusions of this session in a concrete manner and thereby make a significant contribution to raising the activity of all party bodies and organizations and of communists no matter in which sector they are working, toward the consistent fulfillment of the tasks set out by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak further stressed the significance of mass political work of the party, especially in the current period. Its fundamental objective is to consolidate the profound conviction of our people on the correctness of our party's policy on the basis of convincing facts about the results of socialist construction, to strengthen the ties of the party with the people and to reinforce the certainties of our people as well as their confidence in the future, their national pride and socialist patriotism just as their devotion to proletarian and socialist internationalism.

Proof of the depth of these feelings among our people is the sincere response, joy and pride at the first joint flight of a Czechoslovak and Soviet cosmonaut, on the scientific-research complex Salyut-6 and Soyuz.

The session of the CPCZ Central Committee was concluded with the Internationale.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RECEIVES PLO'S QADDUMI

LD161608Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in Prague today. They discussed questions of interest to both sides especially the present situation in the Middle East.

CSSR CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' IN LEBANON

LD162207Y Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 16, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia resolutely condemns the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and expresses its warm sympathies with the victims of the aggression--the Lebanese and the Palestinian people--the CETEKA news agency has been authorized to state on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Czechoslovakia calls for a halt of the aggression and an immediate withdrawal of Israeli units from the sovereign territory of Lebanon. The Israeli Government is fully responsible for the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East and the dangerous consequences it brings about, the statement says.

Czechoslovakia follows with deep concern the development of the situation in the Middle East, where a dangerous hotbed of international tension continues to exist due to the aggressive policy of Israel.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon has again exposed to the world the expansionist policy of the Israeli Government aimed at occupation of the southern part of Lebanon and liquidation of the Palestine resistance movement.

Israel has demonstrated its wilful approach and again confirmed that its words about peace in the Middle East and coexistence with the Arab neighbours are an empty phrase.

In the light of the act of aggression, the real aim of the Israeli-Egyptian separate talks has become still more evident--it is aimed at destroying the United Arab resistance front against the Israeli policy so that Israel could liquidate the Arab national liberation movement, dictate peace terms to the Arab neighbours and thus do away forever with the hopes for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community have reiterated that a just peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by a comprehensive settlement of all key problems. Instead of such a solution, by its aggressive actions against Lebanon and the Palestine resistance movement, Israel has been enforcing on the Arab and the Israeli people a course of wars and war suffering, the statement says.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. ACCUSED OF PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF ISRAELI ATTACK

LD162207Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Israel's aggression against neighboring Lebanon, involving some 30,000 Israeli troops with tank, air and artillery support, has only reaffirmed the fact that Tel Aviv's hawks are prepared to do anything. Neither the norms of international law nor the UN Charter, nor even the progressive world public's protests, or Egypt's capitulationist policy have dissuaded the Israeli leadership from carrying out their long-prepared action, namely, to liquidate the Palestinian patriots, the staunchest opponents of Israel's aggressive policy.

The Israeli troops are now illegally occupying the southern part of Lebanon and will stay there, as Defense Minister Weizman put it, until the Palestinian contamination is cleared once and for all. The Israeli premier has laid his cards on the table. The time has come when it's no longer possible to hide behind ambiguous diplomatic tricks when the new Israeli aggression throws a sharp light on all events in the Middle East over the past 6 months. It has disclosed unequivocally the danger posed by Anwar as-Sadat's capitulationist policy toward Israel. Because of this policy Israeli generals were able, without fear, to move many of their units from Sinai. Also reaffirmed was the United States support for Israel. As Israeli Defense Minister Weizman told a press conference in Tel Aviv, Premier Begin established contact on Tuesday night with the American President. This means that the United States was informed in advance about Israeli aggression, and it evidently approved of it. For there is no other explanation for the American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's statement that the United States had not requested Israel to halt aggression against Lebanon and had no intention of making such a request.

On the other hand, the urgency of Arab unity is standing out anew, and the progressive world public's efforts for a final and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis are also to the fore. This too is the essence of statements released by Syria, Jordan, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Austria and Sweden.

HUSAK PRESENTS ORDER OF REPUBLIC TO GENERAL

LD161350Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic presented the Order of the Republic to Maj Gen Zdenek (Kunc), hero of socialist labor, at Prague Castle today. He bestowed this distinction on him in connection with his 70th birthday for many years of devoted work in the Czechoslovak People's Army and for outstanding achievements in the field of neurosurgery.

DAILY VIEWS ECONOMIC LOSSES DUE TO WORK ABSENCES

AU162044Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 78 p 2 AU

["(STK)" report: "Attention to Accident and Illness Prevention"]

[Summary] "The all-state aktiv meeting of the chairman of commissions of labor safety protection from the factory committees of the revolutionary trade union movement in selected enterprises and of labor safety inspectors of union bodies, ministries, regional national committees and bodies of the state professional inspection convened Tuesday in Prague to discuss tasks following from the conclusions of the ninth all-trade union congress in the sphere of care for safety and health protection in work and also to prepare public checks on work safety. [paragraph continues]

The main papers were read by Comrade Vladimir Marik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, and Comrade Michal Stancel, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs."

In the last 7 years the number of accidents at work has decreased by almost 28 percent and absence from work due to working accidents by more than 23 percent. Nevertheless, there are almost 214,000 working accidents last year, causing 5.3 million calendar days of absence from work.

"According to calculations not yet complete, the losses due to working accidents amount to more than Kes2 billion annually; the losses from nonworking accidents to a further Kes2 billion." The average absence from work per accident amounts to almost 25 calendar days.

This year's check on work safety should help decrease the number of work accidents, compared with last year. For the first time we will also check on the adherence to regulations on registering working accidents and the compensations paid out.

"Despite the concentrated efforts of central bodies and the achieved positive results, we find that not all government measures are being implemented in practice." The executives of all management levels are inconsistent in insisting on adherence to regulations, and employees underestimate both the risks and their own strength. The 700,000 irregularities registered annually in the working places, which could be mostly rectified in a short time--in the course of 1 year--point to persisting disorder.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO AMSTERDAM--A five-man delegation of the Czechoslovak peace movement headed by Professor Zdenek Ceska, rector of the Prague Charles University, will take part in the anti-neutron weapons conference to be held on 18 March in Amsterdam. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR--A 2-day scientific-theoretical seminar on "dialectic materialism and contemporary science," attended by 18 outstanding scientists from 10 countries and by representatives of 20 communist and workers parties from all over the world, opened this Tuesday in Liblice under the auspices of the editorial office of the problems of peace and socialism and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Zdenek Snitil, the academy's deputy chairman. The seminar will deal with the topical questions of mutual relations between Marxist philosophy and contemporary science; the main tasks and development trends of dialectics in the present phase of the advance of Marxism-Leninism; and the criticism of the bourgeois concepts of the philosophy of science. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

VISITING FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--The delegation of the FRG's socialist university students union, headed by the union's chairman Mechtilde Jansen, which has come to the CSSR for an official visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Youth Union's Central Committee, on Tuesday met Miloslav Dockal, the Czechoslovak union's chairman. The same day the delegation was received by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

MORE REACTION TO ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

Grunert Receives Lebanese Ambassador

LD162139Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Horst Grunert, GDR deputy foreign minister, today received the Lebanese ambassador to the GDR, Dr Khalil Makkawi. In the talks Dr Grunert said that the GDR most strongly condemns the Israeli military aggression against the Republic of Lebanon and demands the immediate withdrawal of the aggressors. It views the attack as a violation of the territorial integrity of a sovereign state that is a member of the United Nations and as crass contempt of the UN Charter. Dr Grunert assured the ambassador of the GDR's firm support.

Grunert Receives PLO Envoy

LD162140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Grunert, GDR deputy foreign minister, received in Berlin today the head of the PLO mission in the GDR, Nabil Qulaylat. He said that it is apparent that by its cruel military actions the Israeli Government is pursuing the aim of weakening the PLO and the patriotic forces in Lebanon. Dr Grunert once more affirmed the unrestricted solidarity and support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, for the guaranteeing of its inviolable rights, including the setting up of its own independent state.

Commentator Scores Israel, U.S.

LD162117Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Wolfgang Dost commentary]

[Excerpts] What the Israeli troops are doing in southern Lebanon right now has nothing in common with defense or Tel Aviv's security. In fact, it is nothing but terror, naked brutal force; in short, aggression. Moreover, it is aggression carefully planned and coordinated by Israel's well-wishers, above all the United States. What a coincidence that the new U.S. fighter planes were available just in time! What a coincidence that Israeli Defense Minister Weizman was in Washington on the eve of the attack on the Palestinian nests of terrorists, as some FRG media like to report it in the best Nazi frontline correspondent style! What could Mr Weizman have discussed in Washington? Perhaps the date of the withdrawal by his country's troops from Arab territories which they have occupied since 1967? Just how stupid do some FRG correspondents think their audiences are when they try to convince them that one thing is certain: that Washington had no prior knowledge of the attack.

There is a certain amount of truth in it insofar as the visit was presumably only in aid of the final coordination of details and objectives of this latest aggression. It does not take a military expert to understand that an attack by sea, land and air cannot be prepared in a day. No, the number of coincidences is too great to ignore the carefully planned plot, the imperialist conspiracy.

Let us, therefore, inquire after the objectives of this treacherous attack. Tel Aviv's main objective is to solve the Palestine problem once and for all in its own way. The anti-imperialist forces of the PLO, their resistance to a reactionary solution to the Middle East conflict are to be broken. Palestinian resistance is to be hit, their members physically destroyed.

Any other explanations are lies, deliberate distortions of the connection between cause and effect.

But the cause of the suffering of the Palestine people and its admirable resistance is surely the expulsion of the Palestinians from their homes 30 years ago by the Israelis, just as the cause of the Middle East conflict must be sought not in the Arab resistance but in the Israeli aggression.

Tel Aviv intends to change the balance of power in Lebanon in its favor, that is, in favor of pro-imperialist circles of that country. How else can one explain the occupiers' bombardment of not only Palestinian refugee camps but, since the beginning of the latest aggression, Lebanese cities and villages?

The thinking behind all this is quite simple. By occupying the southern part of Lebanon the reactionary circles of that country are given new excuses for action against the national patriotic forces which are allied to the Palestinian resistance. All in all, this attack is clearly aimed at preventing a reasonable, realistic Middle East solution; a solution, moreover, which has been laid down in numerous binding UN resolutions and which is long overdue. This attack is part and parcel of the overall strategy by imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. That is why U.S.-armed Israeli divisions have been murdering Palestinians and Lebanese and razing whole districts to the ground, similar to the Nazi action in Oradour, or like the U.S. destruction 10 years ago today of Son My and its population. The tactics are scorched earth and terror against men, women and children until, as Mr Weizman said, Tel Aviv deems it time to stop, or until order has been restored in Lebanon. This means that Israel is to determine when order will have been restored. It is no wonder that in view of so much cynicism the aggressor is increasingly isolated. Even NATO countries and their governments condemn the aggression, not to mention the protest of peace-loving people, or the solidarity of the socialist countries, which includes our country.

SED, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND RODENBERG FUNERAL

LD162016Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Relatives, comrades in arms and friends today took leave of the communist Hans Rodenberg, who died on Tuesday last week. At a funeral ceremony of the SED Central Committee and at the ensuing urn deposition ceremony at the socialists' memorial in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Kurt Hager and Paul Werner, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Horst Dohls, Deputy Premier Manfred Flegel, other members and candidate members of the Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber Presidium and the state Council of the GDR, as well as other personages from public life, paid their last respects to the deceased.

Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture, delivered the funeral oration.

GDR JOURNALIST IN PRAVDA HITS FRG 'LIES AND SLANDER'

LD161621Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Article by GDR journalist Guenter Kertzsch: "We Have Clear Prospects"]

[Excerpts] Berlin--Next year the GDR people will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the creation of their socialist state. The path to the foundation of the GDR was opened up by the great victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism. At the center of the continent there now exists a German state which has become a firm link in the community of fraternal socialist countries. It enjoys authority throughout the world.

Close and constantly intensifying cooperation with the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community is an important condition of our successes. At the July 1977 meeting in the Crimea, L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker expressed their satisfaction at the successful development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and the further consolidation of ties between our parties and peoples. We are grateful for the support which the Soviet Union renders us and, at the same time, we are glad that by our achievements we are making what contribution we can to the common cause of socialism.

Under the leadership of the SED, our republic is confidently marching along the path outlined by the Ninth Party Congress. This drives the enemies of socialism crazy, particularly in the Western state neighboring ours. Their world has now sunk into a deep crisis. Millions of unemployed and the deterioration of their social conditions--these are results unknown to socialism.

The enemies of socialism now pin their hopes on a return to the methods of the cold war. For approximately 18 months now, with the aid of the mass information media, they have been unleashing extensive psychological warfare against our republic. Every day through radio and television channels a stream of lies and slander aimed at exerting "definite influence" and "causing changes" washes over the GDR.

A dominant role in these acts of provocation is played by the FRG secret service--the Bundesnachrichtendienst. We assess this activity as direct interference in the GDR's internal affairs.

It does considerable harm to the cause of European security and cooperation. Interference in our republic's internal life contradicts both the treaty on the basic principles of relations between the GDR and the FRG and the final act signed in Helsinki. In the interests of European security it would be better to continue the normalization of relations between the two states. But this requires strict observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence, particularly the principles of sovereignty and non-interference and the ending of psychological warfare.

Peaceful coexistence has been and remains the main line of our policy with respect to the capitalist states. We seek to do everything to curb the arms race and embark on disarmament. Our words are not at variance with our deeds; the GDR takes an active and constructive part in the Vienna and Geneva disarmament talks, for instance. We want lasting peace. It is necessary for the implementation of our large-scale plans for the further building of a developed socialist society. The SED and our country's people, closely rallied together, will not spare their efforts for this. It is notable that our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union, its communist party, and the Soviet people are becoming increasingly profound and lasting.

The GDR today is well described by the words spoken recently by E. Honecker: "Our socialist revolution is on the correct path and it has clear prospects."

FRG TELEVISION REPORTS NEW GDR BORDER CONTROL TACTICS

DW161216Y Mainz Domestic Television Service in German 1915 GMT 15 Mar 78 DW

[From the feature "ZDF Magazine," with excerpts from the narrative to a film report on construction and control measures along the FRG-GDR border]

[Text] GDR border troops, almost unnoticed by the Western public, are carrying out a strategic and tactical reorientation which will have decisive consequences. The most striking change is that the observation range and the field of fire in the border area is being enlarged.

The metal-grid fence which bears the automatic killing devices is the first requirement for the new tactics in combatting refugees. The second requirement is the installation of advanced battle stations in the immediate proximity of the border. These new stations are partially in the shape of a new type of combat tower and partially as subterranean installations, of which only a guard tower of the common concrete design is visible above groundlevel.

A signal fence has been mounted in the 5-kilometer barrier strip where, viewed from the interior of the GDR, the so-called protective strip begins: mostly 500 meters before the actual border. A patrol which detects the light signal will walk or drive toward the alarm zone. The soldiers of the alarm groups will emerge from the subterranean battle stations. The outpost on the guard tower will closely observe the signal fence and the protective strip. Messengers will drive up and hurry to the border command points to stand by for orders of the operations commander. Lights covering all sectors and sirens will continue to sound the alarm. Their psychological effect alone probably will be sufficient to cause many refugees to turn back immediately. This signal fence with its alarm installations is the third requirement for the new tactics of the GDR border troops. The tactics may be summed up in the short formula: signal before the line, securing along the line, combat in the direction of the friendly side.

Formerly, in the event of an incident the alarm groups had to be brought in over many kilometers from the barracks of the border troops in the rear. In their search and pursuit actions they moved toward the border and quite often shot toward FRG territory. Where the technical requirements already exist, the new tactics take the opposite course; The soldiers of the alarm groups first block off the border out of their battle stations. Searching actions then can be staged toward the interior of the country. The action of securing along the line, in the immediate proximity of the border, is made by officers and first sergeants. Such an alarm mission often lasts for hours, sometimes for several days and nights.

Officer patrols continuously patrol the border and control the alarm outposts. Then, in certain situations, all border guards suddenly go for cover on an order, disappear in the high grass, in ground-observation stations and in bunkers. Furthermore, the soldiers on the guard towers even carry out their observation only through the embrasures below the windows. The border area looks deserted. Shots are fired somewhere in the background. Then everything is quiet again. Some 10 or 12 minutes pass--a light signal appears, then another--presumably the search has been concluded. The border soldiers then leave their observation posts. Some 15 minutes later an ambulance drives away from the border area to the rear.

[Program moderator Fritz Schenk] I think this film has made it clear why the central registration office for the investigation of GDR crimes at Salzgitter reported in early January that fewer acts of violence along the inter-German border were registered in 1977 than in preceding years. After all, ARD [Association of German Radio and Television Services] correspondent Lothar Loewe was expelled from East Berlin because he had said in a commentary that the SED has people shot at like rabbits. This probably has remained true, only so far back from the border that we cannot hear it any longer.

LEMKE INTERVIEWED ON SPRING CULTIVATION

DW161253Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Mar 78 DW

[Excerpts from interview with Reinhart Lemke, deputy minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry, by unidentified reporter, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess this spring?

[Answer] With regard to the moisture of the soil, we can say that we have good conditions for spring cultivation. On the other hand the moisture makes it difficult to drive on the soil.

Cooperative peasants and workers will have to decide, on the spot, when to begin spring cultivation. Due to the great moisture of the soil it will get warmed up relatively slowly, a fact which must be taken into consideration when vegetables, potatoes, and sugar beets are planted. All in all, conditions will be not too bad because there was little winter damage caused by the weather.

[Question] What is the actual situation under these good conditions?

[Answer] Up to last night, cooperative peasants and workers have sown about 10 percent of the republic's summer grain. A total of 620,000 hectares must be cultivated with summer grain. It is of course imperative that every hour must be exploited for sowing grain and for spring cultivation. Speed must be linked with good quality work. I want to say that every hour must be exploited for sowing summer grain as soon as the soil will permit driving. Summer grain must be sown in March in order to create the prerequisite for stable yields. Exact work plans have been mapped out everywhere, so that we really can say that the collectives and brigades know the tasks they have to carry out in connection with spring cultivation.

[Question] You mentioned summer grain, how about vegetables?

[Answer] I would say that cooperative peasants and gardeners pay great attention to this. We know that much depends on early planting and early harvesting, so that the GDR economy can make its necessary contribution to the earliest possible supply of vegetables. A little example: The cooperative peasants of the Elbauen agricultural producer cooperative in Wittenberg planted two hectares of salad under foil in order to harvest it in May. Cooperative peasants in Oldenbruch, Seelow Kreis, which is a vegetable center for the capital of our republic, planted 10,000 kohlrabi plants under foil. Cooperative peasants of Zossen Kreis planted 75 hectares of carrots, treating them with bitumen in order to harvest them earlier.

TRADE TALKS HELD IN LEIPZIG WITH ALGERIA, CONGO

LD161630Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, received the Algerian minister for heavy industry, Mohamed Liassine, who is visiting Leipzig for the spring fair. They discussed the fulfillment of the October, 1977 agreement concluded between the party and government delegations of the two countries.

Gerhard Zimmerman, minister for heavy engineering and plant construction, also had a meeting with Minister Liassine. The partners discussed further cooperation in the development of heavy industry in Algeria and expressed their satisfaction at the state of relations achieved so far.

As a result of negotiations between delegations of the foreign trade ministries of the GDR and the Peoples' Republic of the Congo, an agreement was signed on the further strengthening of economic cooperation between the two states.

TASS CARRIES ADN REPORT ON LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

LD160948Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig, March 16 TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

Almost one thousand businessmen, representatives of influential export firms and foreign trade enterprises from the world over, and government representatives of the German Democratic Republic met on Wednesday evening, the fourth day of the current spring fair in Leipzig, at a reception given by the Foreign Trade Chamber of the GDR. Political leaders and economists made use of this traditional meeting to take stock of what has been achieved at half-time of the fair which is extraordinarily important for world trade, to discuss the outcome of their commercial activities and establish new contacts.

Mr Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, on Wednesday, had visited the exhibitions of several developing countries, starting with a tour of the Algerian group show. Some 9,000 exhibitors from 60 countries participate in the fair. The Soviet Union and the GDR concluded a contract on Soviet supplies in rolled steel products for 1979/80.

Apart from contracts on the supply of slewing truck cranes from the GDR to Mozambique and Vietnam, further contracts have been concluded with the GDR or between third states. Also the developing countries of which 23 are represented in Leipzig, are conducting business talks and take part in the comprehensive exchange of scientific and technological experience which is typical of this fair.

The GDR news agency ADN reports: The government officials for foreign trade of the GDR had several meetings with their partners from socialist and developing countries and with senior officials from big firms of capitalist states. GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle met the Romanian deputy foreign trade minister. He also conferred with Mozambican Transport Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, and with Jacob Okandza, trade minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, and with Mrs Shahani, the Philippines ambassador, on possibilities of extending economic relations between the GDR and these countries.

Mahmud Madhi, trade minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, had talks on the subject with Rudolf Murgott, president of the GDR's Chamber for Foreign Trade.

Minister Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the GDR's Foreign Trade Ministry, on Wednesday conferred with senior officials of the corporations CIBA-GEIGY (Switzerland), Volvo (Sweden), and other prominent firms of capitalist countries on the expansion of the economic scientific and technological relations. Minister Soelle had talks with Detlev-Carsten Rohwedder, state secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economy of the FRG, on commercial issues of interest to both sides.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-GDR TRADE AGREEMENT--The Soviet foreign trade association Elektronorg-Technika concluded agreements for 1978-1979 worth R160 million with the GDR foreign trade enterprise Robotron Export-Import on the mutual supply of data processing and office technological equipment and apparatus. This is the biggest export and import agreement signed so far between two foreign trade organizations at the Leipzig Fair. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD]

NEPSZABADSAG ON TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU162021Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Mar 78 p 9 AU

[Unattributed report: "Increasing Imports From the Socialist Countries; More Trucks From the GDR; Consumer Goods Imports Will Increase 10 Percent"]

[Text] The countries of the socialist community constitute not only a steady absorptive market, but also a reliable source of supply for Hungarian industry and foreign trade and this is of particularly great significance in the present world economic situation. Independent of fluctuating world market supply, we can obtain raw materials and energy, as well as an expanding range of investment goods and consumer goods under more favorable conditions and at lower prices than in the world market.

Last year, we imported goods valued at around 137 billion forints from the European socialist countries, 16 billion forints more than the year before. Among other things, this development also signifies that we can obtain from the socialist countries increasingly more products that we used to purchase from capitalist countries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade calls attention to this process when it urges enterprises increasingly to study the availability of goods in the CEMA countries and buy from them goods we no longer produce because of changes in the production structure and as much as possible of the goods we have been buying with capitalist currencies.

Our foreign trade balance with the socialist countries would have enabled us last year to increase imports, since our exports exceeded our imports by approximately 8 billion forints. Basically, we incurred a deficit only vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, from whence we imported approximately 1 billion forints more than we exported.

For intensifying exports, favorable possibilities present themselves in all socialist countries. Our imports from the Soviet Union will increase 7-8 percent this year, and increasing our imports from the rest of the socialist countries to a greater extent than exports, is also an important goal. Under our agreements, we will import 14 percent more goods from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR and Romania together this year than last, while our exports will increase 11 percent.

It is important for enterprises to confirm these interstate agreements through civil law contracts as well and to implement the conditions of agreements. In this manner, we can increase the amount of machinery we import from the socialist countries by 20 percent, mainly by machines produced under agreements on specialized and cooperative ventures. For instance, GDR truck deliveries will replace the uneconomical production of similar vehicles at home and also the cooperative ventures that have developed in communications and computer technology can be turned to good advantage. Consumer goods imports can be expected to increase 10 percent.

GIEREK OPENS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING

LD171314Y Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 17 Mar 78 ID

[Text] A plenary session of the PUPP CC started here today. The debate is presided over by first secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek. Agenda: assessment of the implementation of the programme on the development of agriculture, improvement of the nation's diet and further tasks in this field.

The debate was opened by First Secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek. The participants honoured with a moment of silence the memory of the deceased: alternate member of the PUPP CC Zbigniew Zaluski and member of the PUPP Auditing Commission Presidium, Acting Head of the Ministry of Culture and Art Janusz Wilhelm and all Poles who died in the plane crash in Bulgaria yesterday.

Member of the PUPP CC, Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica started the discussion.

PZPR, ZSL HOLD PLENUM ON FOOD PRODUCTION IN RZESZOW

AU162200Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Food Production Reserves--Joint Plenum of the PZPR and ZSL Voivodship Committees in Rzeszow"]

[Text] The joint plenum of the PZPR and ZSL voivodship committees in Rzeszow, held on 13 March, was devoted to the most important tasks of the Rzeszow region's development of agriculture and food production up to 1980.

Jozef Tejchma, Politburo member and vice premier, attended the plenum.

Discussing the results of the past few years, the plenum participants stressed the development of collective farming as attested to by the establishment of 24 new producer cooperatives, 11 collective farms run by agricultural groups and 154 farming teams. Moreover, 1,185 farms have received the status of specialized farms. The yields, and especially the grain purchases have increased, the drop in stockbreeding has been halted and the construction of animal accommodations has developed.

The plenum, chaired by Leon Kotarba, first secretary of the voivodship committee, stressed that considerable production reserves exist in Rzeszow Voivodship and that almost 20 percent of the land is still extensively cultivated.

The most important tasks listed in the program adopted by the plenum are increasing grain yields (by growing high-yield plants, improving cultivation techniques and so on), increasing the production of domestic fodder and more rapidly promoting the development of stockbreeding. By 1980 the Rzeszow region should be able to increase the number of cattle per hundred hectares to 104 and the number of hogs to 130. Possibilities also exist for increasing fruit and vegetable production so as to fully meet the needs of the voivodship's population.

SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SCORES NEUTRON BOMB

LD162142Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] At its session held today under the chairmanship of Deputy Ryszard Frelek, the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs adopted a stance against neutron weapons and passed an appropriate resolution on the issue. The resolution states that the implementation of NATO plans for the production of this weapon would be aimed against the interests of security and cooperation in Europe and thereby against the interests of our country.

Poland, as in the past, considers it its duty to state its categorical opposition to any tendency to step up the arms race, especially as far as weapons of mass-annihilation are concerned. We are raising our voice with the memory of the tragic experiences of the Polish nation in mind and in accordance with the vital interest of ensuring peaceful conditions for the socio-economic development of our fatherland.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD171208Y Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 March PAP--A delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman Aleksey Shibayev arrived in Warsaw in response to the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Union of Poland.

A meeting of chairman of CCTU Wladyslaw Kruczek and the Soviet delegation was held here on Thursday. During the talks, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged information on current questions of the trade unions' activity in both countries and discussed the situation in the international trade union movement. Much attention was devoted to further development of all-round fraternal cooperation linking trade unionists of Poland and the USSR.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SCORES U.S. 'LINKAGE' CONCEPT

AU162036Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "A Linkage Kink"]

[Text] During the Nixon administration, the U.S. political dictionary was enriched by the term "linkage"--powiazanie. [last two words given respectively in English and Polish] In most general terms the doctrine of linkage amounts to closely linking the U.S.-Soviet dialog--above all the disarmament negotiations--to the international situation as a whole. Discarding the style and some substance of his predecessors' diplomacy, the Jimmy Carter administration has rejected the concept of political "linkages" worked out by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It seems, however, that this rejection has not been quite resolute and complete.

In the past few days the spirit of "linkage," which it seemed was buried for good, has begun to show some life, causing controversies and differences within the administration and not too favorable comments in the American press. The pretext for this has been supplied by the events in the so-called Horn of Africa and the discussions on the possibility for the production of the neutron bomb by the United States and for deploying it in Western Europe. Some U.S. political circles, including certain representatives of the administration, have tried to link the difficult and complicated negotiations on limiting strategic armaments to some other international problems that have nothing in common with these negotiations. They have tried to make these two dependent on one another.

As the Soviet PRAVDA has warned, such attempts "smack of large-scale blackmail, which is inadmissible in international relations." Inadmissible and, let us add, ineffective. The previous attempts to mount such blackmail vis-a-vis the socialist countries have always failed. It would therefore be better that, as the New York TIMES aptly wrote, the "sleeping spirit of 'linkages' should die a definite death." The "linkage" concept that has recently been propagated by some U.S. politicians (chiefly by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the presidential advisor on national security) lead only to tension and unnecessarily complicates peaceful dialog with the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TO VISIT AUSTRIA 21-23 MAR

LD161305Y Warsaw PAP in English 1210 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Mar, PAP--At the invitation of the Austrian foreign minister, Doctor Willibald Pahr, his Polish counterpart Emil Wojtaszek will pay an official visit to that country from March 21 to 23.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ON DIFFICULTIES OF PRIVATE SHOPS PLAN

AU171040Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Commentary signed "AKR": "Operation: 'Commission Agents'"]

[Text] Over 3 months ago, the decree on establishing small, private retail shops was published, causing great interest and much comment. SLOWO POWSZECHNE, too, has tackled this issue several times, and from the very beginning has taken the view that significant improvements in the performance of the trade network depend on improvements in the performance of the many echelons indirectly or directly connected with trade. Therefore, one should not hope that promotion of private shops will become a panacea against all ills and shortcomings. After all, there is no need to prove how much depends on increased supplies of marketable goods, on more effective transportation between producers, wholesale agencies and retail shops, on correctly assessing market demands and on improving the organization of sales and so forth. The shop manager, the salesman, is merely the last element of the trade network, and not the most important one, although much may depend on him.

At present the discussion about the private shops operated by commission agents has lost much of its momentum. In the meantime, detailed operating rules have appeared after a long (perhaps too long?) wait, and it has turned out that there are not many volunteers to operate these shops. People are interested only in those small shops and retail outlets whose operation can be supported almost exclusively on the supplies from one's own sources and from private producers. This applies especially to flower shops. On the other hand, almost no one is interested in small food shops and in many other types of shop.

That this is so is because of too many uncertainties, including the most frequently expressed doubts as to the supplies provided for commission shops by wholesale agencies. The prospective commission agents also complain of the too general nature of the official information provided them.

All this shows that the private shops plan has not been prepared effectively, which makes more difficult the life of the trade department and the local trading agencies. It is a pity that a decision was not made to allow for a longer period of preparation and some experimentation, because in such a case we would perhaps have avoided the various unnecessary ills and shortcomings which hinder a most desirable and valid intention--that of increasing the trading efficiency of small shops.

Perhaps it would be worth considering the introduction of an intermediate step between the shops run by the socialized trading agencies and the shops run by commission agents? In our view this intermediate form of shops should be used above all in the case of small food shops, whose personnel could be made more dependent financially on turnover and at the same time more independent of a number of organizational and personnel problems.

It is always worth keeping in mind that the aim of the "commission agents" program is to improve the performance of a large number of small shops. In a word, to provide better service to the customers. [paragraph continues]

In this connection the constant fear which accompanies the private shops plan that commission agents may, after all, make too much profit--is a secondary issue. Commission agents will certainly never become millionaires and will have even less chance to change the social order in our country. Besides, thefts and abuses will be combated by our prosecuting and control organs, as is the case with other offenses.

If popular interest in the plan is not as great as was envisaged, then we think it necessary to carefully analyze the present detailed regulations and to review their feasibility in the light of the modest initial experience already gained. There is no reason why trading enterprises should try to be less liberal than the government decree, which, outlining the directives for the shops run by commission agents, started from a basis of maximum simplification of valid regulations. All other regulations should issue from the spirit of this decree, and bureaucratic overeagerness should be liquidated because improvements in the performance of trade depend among other things on providing enough scope for initiative and drive.

BRIEFS

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER'S VISIT--Hans Joachim Heusinger, GDR minister of justice, had a working meeting with Polish Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia in Szczecin to discuss the preparations for the fifth session of the socialist ministers of justice in Berlin next May and to review the cooperation between the two ministries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

FRELEK MEETS LOCAL AKTIVS--Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek attended the Nowy Sacz meeting of the local political and economic aktivs to discuss problems of foreign policy and the implementation of the socioeconomic development of Nowy Sacz Voivodship. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

GRAIN PURCHASE IN WROCLAW--Wroclaw Voivodship has fulfilled the plan for the purchase of grain in the period from last July to this February by 103.8 percent. This amounts to over 154,000 tons. This purchase was 17.6 percent lower compared to the corresponding period last year. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD]

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI MILITARY ACTIONS IN LEBANON

LD162150Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

["Statement of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES on Israel's Military Actions in Southern Lebanon and the Need for Their Cessation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/3/1978--In connection with events in southern Lebanon, the Romanian news agency AGERPRES is authorized by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to declare:

Public opinion in Romania learned with anxiety about the large-scale military operations started on Tuesday night to Wednesday morning and continued in the ensuing days, by the armed forces of Israel in southern Lebanon, actions that resulted in many victims, among the civilian population included, as also in huge material damages. The Romanian Government and people express their full disapproval at this aggressive action which is a serious violation of international legality and law, of the inviolability of the territory of a neighbouring independent state and of a nature to lead to the escalation of the Middle East conflict, to raise obstacles in the path of engineering peace and security in the region.

The military action of Israel is a fresh source of intensifying tension in that part of the world, seriously prejudices the interests of all peoples in the Middle East region, including those of the Israeli people, spelling at the same time danger to world security and peace. The pretext invoked by the Israeli government for this armed action is unfounded and can in no way justify the aggression committed.

Of course, the government of our country considers that any terrorist action, any individual attacks, particularly on the peaceful civilian population, are incompatible with the methods of revolutionary struggle, of the national liberation struggle. Such acts cannot justify, however, in any way the military reprisals, acts of armed aggression, encroachment of the frontiers of a sovereign state, member of the United Nations organisation.

The government and people of the Socialist Republic of Romania firmly demand the immediate cessation of Israel's military actions and the undelayed withdrawal of its troops from the territory of the Lebanon. Public opinion in our country hopes that the Israeli government will understand the seriousness of the situation created and will take measures governed by reasons, by the interests of peace, by the vital interests of the Israeli people included.

Consistent to its principled stand of peacefully solving all conflictual states, Romania has firmly taken the stand that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be obtained only by political negotiations which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, to recognizing the legitimate aspirations and interests of the Palestinian people, including its right to set up its own national state, ensuring the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in the region.

The events demonstrate once more how dangerous the situation is in the Middle East and how necessary it is to avoid any act of a nature to complicate the state of affairs and also to increase the efforts of all states for the just and durable political settlement of the conflict, in concordance with the fundamental interests of the peoples in the region, of international peace and security.

II. 17 Mar 78

H 2

ROMANIA

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS' CHAIRMEN TO MEET 29 MAR

AU161632Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

[Text] By a State Council decree signed by President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, the countrywide conference of the chairmen of people's councils is convened for 29 March 1978 at 9 o'clock on the basis of Article 16 of Law No 5/1975 concerning the congress, the legislative chamber and the conferences of people's councils.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES PLENUM

AU152330Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Stefan Peterfi, chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, at the 13 March Bucharest council plenum]

[Text] Comrade Stefan Peterfi presented the major tasks facing the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality to fulfill the decisions and resolutions adopted by the RCP national conference of December 1977.

This plenum of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality, the speaker said, is taking place a few months after the RCP national conference--a political event of great importance in the life of the party and of all the people. Due to their realistic nature and their profoundly scientific basis, the national conference decisions, adopted in light of the 11th congress guidelines, insure an increase in the qualitative level of socioeconomic activities, in the national wealth, and more significant increases in our people's living standard, as well as in their ever more resolute advancement along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania.

Together with all the people, the working people of Hungarian nationality reacted with great joy and satisfaction to the national conference documents. The report presented by the party general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, was a true model of a creative approach, in the spirit of the materialist-dialectical and historical concept, to the basic aspects of the current and future development of Romanian society. As all the other sons of the fatherland, the working people of Hungarian nationality fully endorsed the comprehensive analysis included in the report on the activities carried out since the 11th congress, and its directions and tasks for future activities.

The speaker then gave a detailed account of the special achievements attained for insuring the socioeconomic progress of the country, for fulfilling the plan tasks and the targets of the 5-year plan, and stressed that these achievements reflect the balanced and rapid development of the national economy, the expanding process of modernization of the material production branches, the emphasis placed on the qualitative aspects of economic activities and the development of foreign commercial exchanges. He also stated that as a result of the resolute implementation of the measures established by the party, there has been a more significant increase in the people's material and intellectual living standard.

The results obtained in fulfilling the party's program and the 5-year plan provisions on the intensive and comprehensive development of the country, the speaker stressed, are the result of the joint work carried out in close unity by all the working people, regardless of nationality.

Our party's policy on the territorial distribution of the production forces as part of the general trends in the economic, social and cultural development of the fatherland was clearly asserted in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The counties in which workers, cooperative peasants and intellectuals of Hungarian nationality live and work at the side of the Romanian working people continued to profit extensively from the fruits of this policy. Significantly, in the past 2 years overall production increased in Covasna County 35.8 percent, in Harghita County 30.3 percent and in Salaj County 54.5 percent.

Our party's policy on the rational distribution of the production forces throughout the country is the only policy capable of eliminating the differences between the various areas and localities--differences inherited from the past--and of creating the most favorable possible conditions for equality and for the unimpeded development of all the working people, regardless of their nationality, in all areas.

Profoundly aware of the correctness of the general policies of our communist party--the speaker said--and inspired by this realistic concept, the working people of Hungarian nationality, in close unity and fraternity with all the people, are fully contributing to fulfilling all economic, political, social and cultural tasks.

Referring to the profound democracy of our society, the speaker stated: The salient feature of our socialist social life is the unrestricted participation by all the working people, regardless of nationality, in the political and social life of the country, in resolving local and national problems, and in leading the society. The central and local bodies of state power constitute the most extensively organized framework through which all the people participate in the management of public affairs. One of the fundamental achievements of the party, of our new system, was to insure the legal right and actual possibilities for [the people] to elect their deputies through equal, direct and individual ballot. Alongside all the sons of the fatherland, the Hungarian nationality in Romania participates--under equal political-social and legal conditions and at all the levels--in proposing candidates and electing deputies. The broad, democratic and free participation by all the working people in the exercise of this fundamental right is clearly demonstrated by the composition of the state, central and local bodies. At the 1975 elections, 8.2 percent of all deputies to the Grand National Assembly were elected from among the working people of Hungarian nationality; their representation in county people's councils is 8.1 percent. Of the total number of deputies elected last fall in municipal people's councils, 9.44 percent are of Hungarian nationality, and in town people's councils 9.48 percent. In counties where there is a larger Hungarian population, the number of deputies is accordingly higher, reflecting the percentage of Hungarians among the total population of that county. Thus, the percentage of deputies of Hungarian nationality in the municipal councils of Harghita County is 86.49 percent, in Satu Mare 47.06 percent, and in Bihor 40.68 percent. Deputies of Hungarian nationality form 73.16 percent of the town councils in Harghita, 66.67 percent in Covasna, and 47.40 in Cluj County.

We note with satisfaction that socialist democracy has been expanding, in pace with the socioeconomic and cultural development of the country, and that increasingly more possibilities are being made available for all the working people, regardless of nationality, to participate in public life. However, taking advantage of these possibilities requires a correct attitude and a sense of great civic and patriotic responsibility. This is a major requirement for all the working people, an essential condition for the general progress of our socialist society.

The speaker stated that the Marxist-Leninist solution given by our party to the nationality question constitutes one of the great revolutionary achievements of our socialist society, and that equality of rights in all the areas among all the working people, regardless of nationality, is an incontestable reality in our country. Education in the Hungarian language, the right to use this language in social activities, the existence of newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs, publishing houses, theaters, cultural establishments and the comprehensive system of mass culture are all real facts which allow people to be educated in their mother tongue, to preserve and cultivate their national traditions, and promote the development of the original culture of the Hungarian nationality in Romania.

After presenting certain significant facts on the rich cultural life of the Hungarian nationality in our country, which is making its specific contribution to the common cultural heritage of the fatherland, the speaker said: Needless to say, these examples cannot convey a complete picture of the work and results obtained in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Hungarian nationality in Romania. We believe, however, that they are sufficient proof for any well intentioned person of the fact that the material and intellectual efforts of this nationality have never been as fruitful and multifaceted as they are now. All political, ideological, organizational and material conditions exist for these efforts to yield ever more considerable successes. Fulfillment of the party program insures the country's firm advancement toward communism, the development of the Romanian nation, the blossoming of science and culture, art and literature in Romania, and at the same time creates optimal conditions for the development of the coinhabiting nationalities, for their intellectual assertion, and for the assertion of their specific national traits.

Emphasizing the activities of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality as a member body of the Socialist Unity Front, the speaker stated that all the members of the council have been endeavoring, each in his own sphere of activity, to optimally fulfill all economic, political, social and cultural tasks, and to accelerate the material and intellectual progress of all the counties with a view to raising the country to ever higher levels of socialist civilization.

Special stress has been placed on unswervingly implementing the party's national policy, on cementing the unity and fraternity of all the working people, regardless of nationality, on cultivating feelings of socialist patriotism and devotion to the party and to the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. At the same time, we must frankly admit, the speaker said, we would have attained better results had our work been more systematic and more rigorous--especially regarding bureau sessions--and had all the comrades in the council always shown enough maturity and conscientiousness in their work.

The speaker then said: On behalf of the working people of Hungarian nationality, our plenum expresses complete satisfaction with the party national conference conclusion according to which life and events in the past years have fully confirmed the correctness and clear-sightedness of the 11th congress guidelines and those of the RCP program on the international situation; they have confirmed the correctness and clear-sightedness of the party and state lines and activities in the area of foreign policy. Our council highly values the prodigious activities carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his decisive role in mapping out our party's and state's policies.

The great achievements attained in Romania's general development, the speaker said in conclusion, reflect the enormous creativity of all the people, the peaceful work carried out in complete unity by all the working people, regardless of nationality, and the leading role and great authority of the party, which has provided us with a bright program for our common present and future.

We Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and working people of other nationalities have been living together for a thousand years; we have a common, free, socialist fatherland which we have built together, and which gives us human dignity and equal rights in all areas. We are bound by our common past and our common struggle for freedom and independence, by the class struggles in which, led by the party, we fought shoulder to shoulder against all forms of oppression and discrimination. We went through many trials and surmounted all difficulties. We have always been together, in good times and bad. Together we found solutions and solved problems, whether big or small. We worked together and rebuilt the country from the war ruins; we built a new and modern economy of which we can be proud.

Considering our common past, present and future, we come to the question: What "rights;" what "rational and "humanitarian reasoning" do certain people have when they attempt to interfere in our internal affairs and offer solutions for our own problems?

We understand all too well that the purpose of these attempts by these ultrareactionary, neofascist, revisionist and imperialist circles is to sow discord with the poisonous seeds of nationalism and chauvinism, to harm the vital interests of our people, to damage our democratic policy of peace and progress and of safeguarding our national independence and sovereignty.

So far we have always found the best solutions for all our economic, political and social problems, and we will undoubtedly continue to find the best solutions in the future, too, without the "help" of so-called "well-wishers" abroad. Therefore, on behalf of all the working people of Hungarian nationality, our council resolutely rejects any attempt to interfere in our internal affairs, anything that may harm the interests of our people, any attempt to create feuds and disrupt the relations of deep and faithful fraternity and socialist unity among all the working people, regardless of nationality, in our common socialist fatherland.

The Romanian people are today more closely united than ever around the party, around the party secretary and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; this unity stems from our common **ideals**, from our party's wise policy of equality and equity, from the realities of Romanian society in which each person and each ethnic group can develop and broaden **its personality**.

Profoundly convinced that the national conference decisions faithfully reflect the basic interests of the people and that they will insure the country's progress to a higher level of socioeconomic development and will continuously improve the well-being of the working people, our council, the Hungarian workers, peasants and intellectuals solemnly pledge before the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to work with devotion and revolutionary enthusiasm, in close unity and brotherhood with all the sons of the fatherland, to fulfill all the tasks and targets established by the national conference, to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to promote Romania's advancement toward communism.

AGERPRES REPORT ON ETHNIC GERMAN CULTURAL LIFE

AU161340Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0921 GMT 16 Mar 78 AU

["Cultural Life of German Nationality in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/3/1978--German-language artists in Romania make a rich and original contribution, alike, to the common cultural patrimony of the whole people, in the stimulative atmosphere of full equality ensured by the Romanian state.

As emphasized by German-language writer Frantz Storca, representative of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, at the recent plenary meeting of the Council of Working People of German Nationality, the national festival "Song to Romania", both the first edition and the mass stage of the second edition, substantially highlighted also the cultural and artistic activity of this nationality. The first edition of the festival was entered by 650 groups totalling some 9,000 amateur artists. A telling expression of the appreciations enjoyed by the artistic groups and the professional and amateur artists of German nationality are also the numerous prizes won on that occasion.

In Romania's artistic life, the two German-language theatres--in Timisoara and Sibiu--are since many years an active presence, especially in countries with population belonging to this nationality. In 1977, they gave 334 performances for 85,000 onlookers. Their repertory, comprising valuable productions of the Romanian and German literature, as also of other literatures, is continually enlarged with new plays dealing with present-day life or historical plots, authored by autochthonous Swab and Saxon playwrights, outstanding among whom were in the last two seasons Ludwig Schwartz, Hans Kehrer, Christian Maurer, Hans Schusching.

Cultural and literary papers and publications in German had in 1977 a total circulation of almost 25 million. At the same time, there are numerous hours assigned by the radio-television to programmes in mother-tongue meant for this population which is made up of over 350,000 people.

The collaboration between Romanian and German artists of Romania and the activity of mutual translations have steadily developed. The two German-language theatres staged plays by noted Romanian authors, just as Romanian version were put out of works by German prosewriters and poets. Likewise, representative works of the major literature of Romania were translated also into German.

The climate of free and fruitful life of the German population in Romania, the unhampered thriving of its spiritual values certainly are not to the liking of those who, from hostile ideological positions, try to promote hate and misunderstanding, stressed Frantz Storca. Malevolent schemes, void attempts at immixture of some foreign viper's nests, with known pay-rolls, will naturally be opposed to the wall of our unshakable solidarity. Closely united, shoulder to shoulder, we build our future here, on Romanian land, in our common homeland. We are profoundly convinced that our interests are attained only in togetherness, in indestructible brotherhood with the Romanian people, with all working people, only lifting socialist Romania onto fresh peaks of civilization and progress. The fact that last year alone 73 titles were edited in a total circulation of 229,000, works of real value, received as such by both readers and critics. Some of them, like those by Franz Jodjak, Ilse Hehn, Werner Sollner, were rewarded with prestigious prizes of the writers' union or of the youth organizations. Special attention was and is paid permanently to the drive for investigating and fructifying the literary heritage, in view of preparing most representative editions with works by forerunners of German-language letters in Romania, Erwin Wittstock, Emil Sigerus, Adam Muller-Guttenbrunn, Adolf Meschendorfer and others.

In the field of fine arts and music, too, a series of German artists asserted themselves through their valuable activity, enjoying the appreciation of the broad masses of the public. Musicians like Wilhelm Berger, Franz Xaver Dressler, the late Norbert Petri or prestigious interpreters like Martha Kessler are well known abroad. Most successful both at (?home and abroad) were the one-man shows of such noted painters and sculptors like Hans Stendl, Friedrich Bomches, Kurt-Fritz Handl, Simption-Abroasi, Harald Meschendorfer, Hans Hermann, Franz Ferch, Ingo Glass and others. All museums in the localities inhabited also by German population--the Sibiu Bruckenthal Museum, the Timisoara Museum of the Banat, those in Brasov, Arad and others, have on display significative exhibits reflecting aspects of the past and present of working people of German nationality in Romania.

In the last year, various Romanian publishing houses put out valuable synthesis surveys, by noted authors like Carol Goellner, Thomas Nagler, Roswith Capsius A.O., referring to the historic past, ethnography, literature and culture of the German population of Romania, as also to the relations of fraternal friendship that developed along the centuries between it and the Romanian people and the other cohabiting nationalities. Numerous valuable researchers have emerged of late from among the German population, and their activity gives good results in exact sciences. They are physicists, chemists, biologists like Eugen Falk, Heinz Bredt, Karl Fritz Lauer, Michael Krauss, Walter Copony, Ana Maurer, Josef Gross, Herbert Knall, etc.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

AU161411 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 15 March carries on page 3 an 1,800-word report on a festive meeting held in Bucharest on 14 March to mark the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Turkish Empire. The meeting is reported to have been attended by Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea; Ladislau Hegedus, secretary of State at the Council for Socialist Culture and Education; and by Liubomir Levcev, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Bucharest Petur Danailov.

The item includes a 1,200-word report on a speech made on the occasion by Romus Dima, secretary of the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee, who spoke on the significance of the event, on Romania's participation in the war against Turkey, and on the good Romanian-Bulgarian relations; and a 400-word report on a speech made by Liubomir Levcev, who also spoke on the event and expressed the Bulgarian people's gratitude for Romania's help against the Turks.

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KALEZIC ON 'ISRAELI AGGRESSION,' BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

Aggression Against Lebanon Condemned

LD161348Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At his regular press conference today, Mirko Kalezic, spokesman at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said in answer to a request for comment on the Israeli armed attack on Lebanese territory:

"We most decisively condemn the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which is a violation of the basic norms of international conduct and directly threatens the sovereignty and independence of nonaligned Lebanon. It is evident that this heedless armed attack is aimed at bringing into question the very existence of the Palestinian people who live on Lebanese territory and at eliminating the Palestinians, that is, the PLO, as one of the key factors in the settlement of the Middle East crisis and of the Palestinian question.

"Israel's latest aggression is further confirmation of its lack of readiness to seek a settlement by peaceful means, about which it has attempted to convince world public opinion through numerous statements recently. By such an act, Israel confirms its aggressive policy and annexationist ambitions. Israel must withdraw its troops immediately from the territory occupied in Lebanon."

Claims to Macedonia, Serbia Scored

LD161500Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the regular press conference today, Mirko Kalezic, spokesman at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, answering the question: Have you any comment to make on the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the San Stefano Treaty in Bulgaria, said:

"We consider that it is the right of every state to celebrate the anniversaries of its liberation. From reasons of principle we do not wish to go into the way these are celebrated. However, the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Turkish yoke has been used in Bulgaria, unfortunately, for reviving Great Bulgaria aspirations in various publications, articles, 'scientific reports' and political statements in the country and abroad. It has been used for territorial claims on the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia by expressing regret for 'lost' territories. This has led to a new wave of negation of the Macedonian nation and its historical past.

"Such an approach to the celebration is essentially a function of a nationalist policy and cannot serve the development of good relations and good-neighborly cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, or in the Balkans in general. This is a situation that does not accord with the CSCE final act and does not serve the interests of the peoples of both countries."

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO ITALIAN CP CHAIRMAN LONGO

AU162150Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Italian Communist Party [PCI] Chairman Luigi Longo:

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"On the occasion of your birthday, it is with satisfaction that I send to you, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, warm greetings and cordial wishes for a long life, good health and even greater successes in your tireless work for the cause of socialism and for just social relations.

"I also want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the traditional friendly links and fruitful cooperation between the LCY and the FCI will continue to strengthen in the spirit of mutual confidence and understanding. I am also convinced that the Osimo agreements concluded between Yugoslavia and Italy will contribute significantly to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, both in our common interest, as well as to the benefit of equitable international cooperation, progress and peace in the Mediterranean area and in the world."

VERES, USSR'S RODIONOV HOLD 14-16 MAR BELGRADE TALKS

LD161832Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milan Veres and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Rodionov conducted talks in Belgrade from March 14th to 16th as part of regular consultations between the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat and the Soviet Foreign Ministry. On this occasion, views were exchanged on bilateral relations and current international issues.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE DPRK FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION

Vhrovec Meets Delegation

LD170222Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Josip Vhrovec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation from the United Fatherland Democratic Front of the DPRK headed by Ho Chong-suk, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly. Josip Vhrovec spoke, among other things, on the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress and the standpoints of the LCY and SFRY on international questions. For her part, Ho Chong-suk spoke about the efforts for the unification of her homeland and the situation in southern Korea.

Mirkovic, DPRK Visitors

LD170224Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Iko Mirkovic, secretary general of the Federal Committee of SUE NOR [Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia], and two of his colleagues today received the delegation from the United Fatherland Democratic Front of the DPRK headed by Ho Chong-suk. At the meeting the guests were acquainted with the position and role of SUE NOR in the sociopolitical life of the country.

THESES FOR LCY CONGRESS VIEW EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN UN

LD161840Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is investing, with other nonaligned countries, constant efforts to strengthen the position and role of the United Nations as a unique forum for international cooperation and the settlement of international questions.

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Among these are questions important to the preservation of peace, the strengthening of security in the world, the building of a new international economic order, disarmament, the elimination of the remaining strongholds of imperialism and racism, the settlement of current focuses of crisis, etc.

These positions on the place and role of the United Nations are presented in the theses for the 11th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress to be held this June.

The theses set out that Yugoslavia categorically opposes practices and tendencies of bypassing the United Nations and settling topical and long-standing international questions outside its frameworks. Such practices and tendencies, the theses state, are designed to weaken the role of the United Nations and are contrary to the democratization of international relations.

LCY COMMISSION CONCERNED OVER NEGATIVE TRENDS IN ECONOMY

LD162241Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--All social factors from workers in the basic organizations of associated labor to organs in the federation should pursue all activities and measures needed to prevent the continuation of the clearly discernible negative trends in foreign trade, consumption and rising prices. We should without a moment's hesitation take all measures necessary for the accomplishment of the goals and tasks very clearly and precisely spelled out in the resolution of this year's social and economic development and in the conclusions adopted by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in February this year. This was stressed today at the session of the commission on current socioeconomic questions and economic policy of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, which met with Munir Mesihovic in the chair to discuss the topical ideopolitical questions concerning the economic trends at the beginning of the year.

The position of our country's balance of payments in its economic relations with foreign countries is growing worse. In fact, the unfavorable trends started as far back as the end of 1976 and continued last year and at the beginning of this year and, according to Misim Konfino, a member of the commission, these unfavorable trends are threatening to become permanent. Our trade deficit with foreign countries during the first 2 months and a few days into March of this year is higher by about \$140 million than in the same period of last year and, instead of declining, is growing at a rate of about 20 percent. The internal economic situation does not promise any changes in favor of increased economic interest in exports and is not creating the conditions needed for lowering the interest in imports. Investments are so extensive that they are exerting great pressure in the direction of higher imports. The new foreign trade system has not yet been fully introduced, self-managed agreement-seeking and consultations are lagging behind, the transformation of the foreign trade network is proceeding slowly and the self-managing interest communities concerned with economic relations with foreign countries are still in the process of being organized.

Attention was drawn during the session to the basic ideopolitical problems which are emerging or could emerge in implementation of the policy of economic development and our economic relations with foreign countries. It was stressed that one of the basic tasks in the efficient tackling of the current economic problems is the implementation of the new systemic solutions which originated in the new constitution, the law on associated labor and the decisions of the 10th LCY Congress.

The League of Communists and all other social factors must fully dedicate themselves to efforts to put these solutions into social practice as speedily as possible, otherwise this sphere could easily and through various forms return to etatism and technocratism in socioeconomic relations, which would hinder both social and economic development.

It was stressed at the session that in implementing the new laws pertaining to the system and in building socioeconomic relations on that basis, it is of fundamental importance to formulate income-based relations, put the planning system into practice, develop the system of expanded reproductions, transform the banking, crediting and monetary system, transform internal and foreign trade, and formulate and put into practice the system of free exchange of labor. It is the communists, it was stressed at the session, who should daily work for the establishment of the self-managing position of workers in associated labor as the basic champions of the entire socialist construction. This is the only basis, it was stressed at the session of the commission, on which it will be possible in the course of this year to achieve a dynamic and stable growth of production, employment and economic activity as a whole, thus making a resolute contribution to the stabilization of socioeconomic trends.

ACTIVITY REPORT OF SERBIAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE APPROVED

LD131926Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 13 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG)--Ideological-political unity and socio-economic and political stability are the two fundamental components of the activity done by the League of Communists of Serbia (LCS), eastern Yugoslavia, in the past four years, i.e. between its two congresses. The above conclusion can be drawn from the report on the LCS's activity prepared in anticipation of the forthcoming LCS congress in mid-May and approved by the LCS Presidency here today.

A number of ideological crises which broke out from time to time in the 1973-77 period under review in the aftermath of the upsurges of bourgeois liberalism, technocratism, nationalism and bureaucratism have been overcome, the LCS Presidency asserted.

Self-management growing stronger and actions led by the LCS in this direction have contributed towards the LCS's growing membership. To be found in the LCS are more than 713,000 members now, or almost 55 per cent more than four years ago, in 1973, the report asserts. In overwhelming numbers, workers were admitted to the league during the period under review.

The [word indistinct] on Serbia's economic stability is illustrated by many statistics. For instance, Serbia's gross national product grew by an average annual rate of 5.7 per cent in the 1974-77 period, its industrial production by 7.9 per cent, the total of employed in the public sector went up 234,000 and 227,000 housing units were built.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD152142Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a delegation of the Permanent Conference of Yugoslav Towns, which was composed of representatives of the town and municipal assemblies of the republican and provincial capitals and Slavko Zalekar, secretary general of the Permanent Towns' Conference.

GLIGOROV DISCUSSES SELF-MANAGEMENT, NONALINEMENT

LD161430Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD

["Kiro Gligorov speech at municipal conference of Prilep League of Communists"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Prilep--The period between the 10th and 11th congresses has been filled with such activity by the LCY and working people that one can freely speak of a rich balance of working and creative achievement, of major results in the material and self-managing development of our country with which we are approaching the 11th congress. Once again, Kiro Gligorov stressed, the capital importance has been confirmed of the battle which was waged before the 10th congress for the ideological purging of the situation in the LCY, for the working out of a clear party line and for action and ideological unity in the ranks of the League of Communists.

The period since the 10th congress can be characterized as one of the most fruitful in the postwar period based on the significance of documents adopted with the aim of realizing the agreed upon LCY policy at the 10th congress, based on the changes that have been set in motion in the area of socioeconomic relations, the broadened scope of self-management, the exceptionally fruitful and successful international activity of Yugoslavia, the significant achievements in implementing the policy of national equality, and the initial but convincing evidence that by means of the delegate system we have blazed new trails in the development of the political and assembly system.

The law of associated labor, Kiro Gligorov thinks, takes pride of place because of its significance for the opening up of long-term prospects for the development of self-management and for immediate practical action to change the existing situation. Its application, however, demands a long struggle, uninterrupted efforts and organized, purposeful, principled and decisive action by the LCY and all subjective forces because in the process of its application and ideological and practical struggle will inevitably be waged against all deviations in the behavior and consciousness of people who must lose their privileged and monopolistic positions, against the ignorance and inertia of the old and against everything that has been outmoded and overcome but which still lives in their consciousness.

In our every action toward changing socioeconomic and sociopolitical relations, we must take as our starting point, he said, the fact that at the base of our entire system of social relations self-management represents the firm foundation on which we build the whole social structure, and that overall material and social progress depends on the degree of progress in self-management. Accordingly, at the center of our action remains the transformation of relations which have hitherto prevailed in production and social relations, the preparation for the basic organization of associated labor to become an economic and social subject. This is a factor which makes possible direct self-management, but which is at the same time the basis of association into broader working and complex organizations through the pooling of labor and resources and the bases of integrating society through associations of workers who have the social resources for production and who are more and more responsible for deciding the conditions, resources and results of their labor and the total income. The most important thing in all this, according to Kiro Gligorov, is how the internal forces in each collective, stimulated by the action of other organized forces, will be able to become involved and oriented toward the key tasks of mastering production process, creating greater income and increasing labor productivity.

Continuing his speech, the president of the SFRY Assembly spoke about the international activity of our country. The whole international activity of our country, in addition to the struggle for peace and peaceful settlement of international problems, has as its immediate task the guaranteeing of the independence and integrity of Yugoslavia and the facilitating and protection of the further successful development of socialist self-management--that is, of our right to our own independent development. Our country and Comrade Tito's activity are the model for changing conceptions of the power and capacity of a single country, even if it is a relatively small one, to influence the course of world events. Many years of stubborn persistence and above all of ever more clearly expressed principled positions were needed, Gligorov stressed, to build up trust and respect.

Today we are witnessing the global significance of the nonaligned policy and of its or role and long-term significance in the bloc division of the world. We must, of course, Kiro Gligorov stressed, be aware of all attempts to split the nonaligned world--which holds a different view of world relations and world policy--either by means of purely bloc actions and competition to enlist certain countries on one side or the other, or by means of ideological influence to divide the nonaligned countries into those which are progressive and those which are not, or those which would be nearer in their social structure to one bloc or the other. The aim in the final analysis is to weaken the nonaligned movement and reduce its influence in order to more easily pass to the traditionally established methods of solving world problems on the basis of the relation of forces--military, economic and others. It should not be forgotten, Gligorov noted, that the force of the nonaligned movement depends on its ability to be actively and concretely involved in the most significant issues of today's world and on its ability to keep up mutual links, to develop cooperation among its members and to become stronger economically.

As strugglers for equal international relations, we are very much committed in our country to the development of equal relations between our nations and nationalities. Our policy of equality, Gligorov stated, has wholly disarmed the nationalists and separatists, for there is no slogan which they can proclaim which would interest anyone who supports the self-managing socialist development of independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

We have assured national equality not only through political foundations but also through the system and policy of material incentives. Our desire to increase national equality may be seen in our community's readiness to allocate about 3 percent of the national income to the more rapid development of the undeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo. This provides the opportunity to overcome in an acceptable and realistic way the heritage of history and to periodically assess the general progress of the community and at the same time the material upsurge of each individual republic and autonomous province. Such a policy strengthens and expands the uniform market and increases the overall economic strength of the country. In the coming period, Gligorov went on, this policy will increasingly be a function of the linking together of associated labor from developed and underdeveloped territories, which will result in the creation of conditions not only for continuing the increase of material productive forces of underdeveloped territories, but also for creating stronger and more direct links within associated labor, mutual development programs, distribution of labor and cooperation, and mutual activity on the home and foreign market.

The policy of accelerated development of underdeveloped regions is a trend which today, according to Kiro Gligorov, is important not only for Yugoslavia but also internationally underdeveloped regions may be accelerated without holding back the progress of developed regions.

It is a fact that the underdeveloped regions increased their social product about five-fold from 1945 to 1977 and that about one-third of the investment in each of the underdeveloped regions is covered by the federal fund for the development of economically underdeveloped regions. We must nevertheless state that the differences in the progress of underdeveloped regions of Yugoslavia have not been lessened; in this short historical period this is probably not even possible, but this must remain our basic aim in the coming years and decades, Kiro Gligorov said.

Following the evolution of our relations and system, we must not rely solely on the funds for the development of underdeveloped regions as the one means of solving this problem. We must also insure that one part of these resources is realized on the basis of mutual linking by means of self-managing agreements and social contracts within associated labor. However, the methods which suit the present moment must be even more effective in the future. I think, Gligorov stressed, that for our community it is very important that we have a uniform opinion on the issue of the development of underdeveloped regions and that there should be no major differences of opinion which might survive in the slow and ineffective adoption of the necessary decisions.

Speaking of the functioning of the delegate system, Kiro Gligorov positively evaluated the experience of the last 4-year period, but at the same time he pointed out the directions of activity aimed at further strengthening overall delegate relations. It is essential, he said, that the basic organizations should be firmly established in their own environment and should actively influence by means of their program and viewpoint the creation of a climate of free and democratic confrontation of viewpoints and also of decisive support for the policy and positions of the League of Communists and the mutual awareness and orientation of the vanguard of the working class.

At the present moment, which is burdened by economic problems, crisis and other phenomena, Gligorov continued, our economy has achieved relatively good results. The results achieved in the material sphere are certainly one of the factors for unity in the country and for the absence of more grave disturbances on the economic and social level. But, in becoming more and more developed, we must turn our attention to the questions which in the coming period will have the greatest importance for our total development. In Kiro Gligorov's opinion, these are above all labor productivity and economy, and employment. The quality of our economy, he said, will determine our place and position on both the internal and the external levels.

Supporting this fact with details on the growth of the social product, on exports and imports, and losses in the economy due to excessive investments and other causes, Gligorov stressed that any neglect of these things would have a negative effect on the overall development of self-management.

In a word, as the League of Communists and as a socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, we have something to put forward at the congress regarding the path which we have traveled, and we have much to say about what is before us. The overall international position of Yugoslavia, the unity of the LCY and the results achieved in socioeconomic and political development of the country are the proof that the present course of the LCY and the League of Communists of Macedonia should be continued and should be alert to the problems which time brings with it. One of the permanent characteristics of the LCY has been its promptness to detect and analyze all phenomena abroad and at home and its ability not only to note these phenomena but to adopt in good time principled positions and to determine means for intensive ideological and political action, Kiro Gligorov, president of the SFRY Assembly, concluded.

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CROATIAN PARTY SECRETARY ON FIGHT AGAINST NATIONALISM

LD171222Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 17 (TANJUG)--Multinational Yugoslavia successfully develops the brotherhood and unity of its nations and nationalities and consistently fights nationalism as a reactionary **bourgeois ideology**.

This was said by **Secretary** of the **Republican Executive Committee** of the **League** of Communists of Croatia Dusan Dragosavac in a lecture at the Belgrade Centre for Marxist Studies.

Dragosavac stressed that the communists of the Yugoslav constituent republics of Serbia and Croatia must energetically oppose those still present, although infrequent, nationalistic views according to which these "two largest Yugoslav nations may allow themselves to reach agreements at the expense of others".

"On the contrary, these two nations, precisely because they are the largest, must especially strive for the full equality of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, avoiding any particular adjustments between just the two of them. Agreement-making and equality must be of all and for all within the whole of Yugoslavia and regardless of whether or not a nation is of Slavic or non-Slavic origin", stressed the party official.

BRIEFS

PANAMANIAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES--Zagreb--A Panamanian delegation led by Lt Col Ruben Paredes, minister of agricultural development, arrived in Zagreb today. The delegation will also travel to Belgrade. The guests were welcomed by Ivo Kustrak, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Virgilio F. Brandford, Panamanian ambassador in the SFRY; and Jurko Dragutin, deputy secretary for agriculture, food industry and forestry of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The Panamanian delegation, which came to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Committee, will stay in Yugoslavia until 18 March. On Tuesday, 14 March, it will visit the Croatian capital, where talks will be held with representatives of Zagreb economic organizations. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD]

GREEK PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED--Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of Greece's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) had a talk here today with representatives of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance and became acquainted with the Socialist Alliance's development, place and role in the development of Yugoslav society. Also today, the Greek guests visited the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and discussed the place and role of the LCY in Yugoslav society. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 13 Mar 78 LD]

POWERLINE FOR LIBYA--Sarajevo, March 16 (TANJUG)--**Libya** has given a new 27-million-dollar contract to the "Electrical Project Company", a subsidiary of "Energoinvest", the Yugoslav enterprise. The company will build and equip a 30-kilovolt long-distance power line and ancillary transformer **stations**. In the relatively short time since the company was founded, it has undertaken several major contracts [and customers] have been very satisfied with the good quality of contract performance. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD]

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